TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1970.

Amusements To-day. Apollo Hall-Dr. Corry's Diorama of Ireland.
Rooth's Theatre-Bip Van Wmile.
Brynnt's Opera House-Tid it, between 6th and 7th five Excursions - Erie Railway, Fifth Avenue Theatre - Fernande, Brand Opera House—Les Brigands.

Globe Theatre—738 Broadway.

Lina Edwin's Theatre—Little Jack Shepard.

Niblo's Garden—At You Like 18.

New York Circuas—14th it. opp. Academy of Music.

Olympic Theatre—Wee Willie Winkle. Dlympie Theatre-Wee Willie Winkle.
Ran Francisco Minstrels - 555 Brazdray.
Tony Pastor's Opera House-Great Hulday Bill.
The Beach Pasematic Tunnet—Opes to Visions. Wallack's-The School for Scandal.
Wood's Museum-Lydia Thompson Tryape.

The first thought that occurs to one after reading the message is that it is a poverty stricken document. It tells us much that we already knew, but leaves us in the dark on subjects about which we would like to be Informed.

The President adopts an original mode of accounting for the decline of Republicanism in the Southern States, as shown in the results of the recent elections. He says the slective franchise has by violence and intim-Idation been denied to their citizens, and "the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed." We are not aware of the existence of any facts that justify so sweeping an assertion. We think these results are to be accounted for on threefold grounds-of the infancy of the Republican party in that section of the Union, the incongruous and unstable materials of which it is composed. and the unpopularity of GRANT's Adminis-

In discussing our foreign relations, the message is, as might naturally be expected, evesive and unsatisfactory on the subject of Cuba. Instead of meeting the question in the spirit of the MONROE doctrine, and expressing the sympathy of the great mass of the American people with the struggling patriots of that island, and declaring that the time has arrived when the chains of Spanish despotism should be broken and Cuba be allowed to take her place among the republics of the western hemisphere, the President ignores all these inspiring themes, and goes off on a trivial side issue about certain petty claims arising out of the seizure by the Cuban authorities of one or two American vessels and half a dozen American citizens, and consoles us with the assurance that at some time or other these matters may be adjusted.

Having whistled the Cuban cause down the wind, a prey to fortune, the President takes up the greasy St. Domingo job. Slip. pery with corruption though it be, he sticks to it, and administers to the Senate a vigorous rebuke for not ratifying a treaty out of which certain hangers on around the White House doubtless expect to make a good deal of money. The President not inaptly calls the affair "a great prize," and he seems to be chagrined that the manipulators of the disgraceful job drew a blank in this diplomatic lottery. The elaborate argument of the message in favor of this utterly rotten scheme would lead to the inference that Gen GRANT will not accept its rejection by the Benate, but will yet push it through if he has the power. Indeed, he recommends the appointment of a commission for the accomplishment of this object.

About the Alabama claims and their speedy settlement, the message tells us nothing which is satisfactory. There are some vague hints on the subject, which the people will not accept as meeting the issue Russia has taken advantage of European complications to press her right of entry to the Black Sea. But, though England is shaken with trepidation in the presence of the convulsions which pervade all the great European powers, our imbecile State Department fears to seize the occasion to reques John Bull to settle our long-standing bill.

To make up for his deficiencies on this subject, Gen. GRANT goes at length into the fishery question on the Newfoundland banks and the adjacent waters. He substantially admits that no violation of our treaty has yet been committed, but h threatens that if there is an open, palpable infringement of it at some future day, he will send the American eagle into those misty latitudes to seize our share of the cod fish in his talons. This is buncombe hardly worthy of Mr. CALEB CUSHING, who doubt less wrote so much of the message as relates to foreign affairs, and which, by the by, constitutes the greater part of it.

The President touches lightly upon the army, the navy, and some minor topics, and makes a few good commonplace suggestion about the Indians and the public lands. He recommends economy in expenditures, talks vaguely about an early resumption of specie payments, and thinks that by and by, doubtless when he has gone out of office, we may levy our taxes mainly on luxuries, and let

the great mass of the people go scot-free. The President hardly alludes to the great card whereon the Republicans rely for winning the next Presidential election. We mean the reduction of the public debt, which has constituted the chief staple of Republican speecles during the recent elections. This strange omission is easily accounted for. The policy is not President GRANT's, but Secretary BOUTWELL'S; and Mr. BOUT-WELL is a candidate for Gen. GRANT's place in 1872. The failure to p:onounce an elaborate eulogium upon this phase of his administration, which constitutes the sum total of its title to public favor, is characteristic of the putative author of the message. He cannot bear a rival near the throne. He even showers warm encomiums upon the Revenue Reformers, but turns the cold shoulder upon GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The Cubans can Free Cuba.

The Tribune, in discussing the temporary appointment of Gen. VALMASEDA to be Captain General of Cuba, made yesterday a surprising statement. "The insurrection," said the Tribune, "has shown but too plainly its inability to achieve the independence of the island." So far from this being a fair deduction from the events of the past twenty-six months in Cuba, the exact opposite is true. If the ultimate result of any war depend upon the relative strength of the forces

Spain and the increase in that of the patriots must at no distant day result in the complete victory of the latter.

Two years ago Spain attempted, with a force of over thirty five thousand well drilled and admirably equipped soldiers, to subdue a small body of poorly armed Cubans, not exceeding thirty-five hundred in number. She failed. A year ago, by fresh reinforcements received from the Peninsula, and by the mobil zation of some thirty thousand volunteers, she was enabled to employ in active service in the field not less than forty-five thousand men against the patriot forces, which at that date had increased to some nine thousand armed men. She again signally failed. To-day, including the five thousand men-mostly jail-birds and raw recruits-with whom she has of late reinforced her exhausted army, she cannot count fifteen thousand regulars in Cuba, while the patriots possess at the present moment an army of at least thirteen thousand well armed men, so inured to hardship, fatigue, and fighting, as to be more than a match, in their own country, for thrice the number of

Again, it is well known that Spain has offered autonomy to the Cubans, although the Tribuns - possibly for the support of its erroneous deduction-pretends to ignore the fact. Now, after having strained every nerve and sacrificed every feeling of humanity in the relentless prosecution of a war which she and her satellites in Cuba have wacred confessedly for the extermination of the Cuban race, she would hardly have offered them autonomy if in her judgment the insurrection had shown "its inability to achieve the independence of the island "

If, in 1778, a journalist speaking of our war of independence had indulged in a strain of prophecy similar to that of the Tribune. he would have been more justified than the Tribune is, both by antecedents and by the then relative strength and positions of the American and British forces. And if we recall the duration of the revolutionary wars by which the liberating armies of all the republics of Central and South America achieved their independence, that of Cuba has exceeded them all in the amount of territory occupied, in the losses inflicted on the enemy, and in the generally satisfactory results obtained within a comparatively short period of time.

Revenue Reform-Abolish the Income Tax !

All sane men agree that the revenue must be reformed.

The best and most necessary way to reform the revenue is to abolish the income

was exhausted last winter. The income tax is unconstitutional. It is oppressive. It is unjust, because it operates upon one or two parts of the country and not upon all.

Let Congress wipe it out at an early day, and the most imperative demand for revenu reform will be satisfied.

Looking Out for your Relations.

It is interesting, just at this time, to com pare the views of three of our Presidents on he subject of appointments to office. When GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS elected Presi dent, before he had assumed the chair of government he was overwhelmed with applications for office. A gentleman who was a foreigner by birth, but for whom he had a very sincere esteem, wrote to him in favor of a friend who was a naturalized citizen, and who was acknowledged to be entirely compe tent to the office solicited, both as to character and abilities. In answering the letter which contained the request, Gen. WASH-INGTON said :

INGTON said:

"Scarcely a day passes in which applications of one kind or another do not arrive, insomuch that had I not early adopted some general principles. I should before this time have been wholly occupied in this business. As it is, I have found the unmber of answers which I have been necessitated to give in my own hand an almost insupportable burden to me. The points in which all these answers have agreed in substance are that, should it be my lot to go again into public office, I would go without being under any possible engagement of any noture whatever; that, so far as I knew my own heart, I would not be in the remotest degree insuenced, in making nominations, by motives artising from the these of family, or blood; and that, on the other hand, three things, in my opinion, ought principally to be regarded, namely, the fluess of characters to fill offices, the comparative claims from the former merit and sufferings in service of the different candidates and the distribution of appointments in as equal, respective as might be to persons belonging to the roportion as might be to persons belonging to the

In a letter to BENJAMIN HARRISON written from Mount Vernon, Gen. WASH-INGTON states still more emphatically that he shall be called to administer the gov rament, he will to the best of his judgment discharge the duties of the office with that mpartiality and zeal for the public good which ought never to suffer connections of blood or friendship to intermingle so as to have the least sway on decisions of a public nature."

The feeling of THOMAS JEFFERSON on the subject is expressed in the following well known letter:

known letter:

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of March 4, and to express to you the delight with which I found the just, disinferested, and horable point of view in which you saw the proposition it covered. The resolution you so preperly approved sad long been formed in my mind. The public will never be made to befleve that an appoint ment of a relative is made on the ground of mer alone, uninducneed by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices the disposal of which they intrust to their Presidents for public purposes diviced out as family property. Mr. Aldans degraded himself infinitely by his conduct on this subject, as Waelington had done himself the great est honor. With two such examples to proceed by I should be doubly inexcusable to err. It is true that this places the relations of the President in a worse skituation than if he were a stranger; but the public good, which cannot be effected if its confidence be lost, requires this sacrifice. Perhaps, too, it is compensated by sharing in the public esteem. I could not be satisfied till assured you of the in creased esteem with which this transaction fills me for you. Accept my affectionate expression of it.

Geonge Jefferson, Esq. GEORGE JEFFERSON, Esq.

The views of ULYSSES S. GRANT upon the proper and statesmanlike mode of distributing the Federal patronage may be inferred from his acts and from remarks which occasionally fall from his usually guarded lips. After having pensioned upon the country a swarm of greedy and incompetent relatives, embracing almost every degree of consanguinity from his father to his brother-in-law's cousins and his cousins' husbands, Gen. GRANT recently nformed a distinguished gentleman, who called upon him to say a kind word for a leserving naval officer whom he desired to see promoted, that he had concluded hereafter to take care of his own friends first.

A writer in the Philadelphia Press insists that it is but just that the students temporarily residing in that city, and all strangers sojourning at hotels and boarding houses, should be counted in the supplementary census, to counterbalance the various Philadelphians who may engaged after two years' fighting, it is be out of town when the enumeration is made clear that the decrease of the strength of Upon the same principle, any New Yorkers who

may be in Philadelphia on the day of an election should be allowed to vote there, as an offset to the gapgs of Philadelphia roughs and repeaters who have been in the habit of visiting this city from year to year for the purpose of exercising the elective franchise and maintaining the impurity of the ballot box-

Clergymen are not generally supposed to be among those who advertise for wives in news papers. In this country, at least, instead of ir being embarrassed in finding partners for life, their embarrassment generally is to choose among the many ladies who aspire to the responsibilities and duties of a clergyman's wife. It England, however, it seems to be otherwise; and single copy of the Matrimonial News, published in Landon, contains among its advertisements three from clergymen, which we here subjoin: A CLERGYMAN, aged 28, with a nice living, god and worse like to connected, wishes to marry and worse like to correspond with a young lady under 30 years of age, and having some private property of her own.

her own.

A CLERGYMAN, tall, dark, hardsome, aged above stages of all the stage of the stage of

A CLERGYMAN of the Established Church, aged 20 tail and good-looking, but with only filed per an num, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a joung lady of good family, pleasing appearance, and some good means.

What is remarkable here is the youth of thes elergymen. Not one of them is more than thirty cears of age, and all appear to be fine fellows. A tout clergyman, bald, of the age of forty-five or fifty, might, we should suppose, sometimes find it necessary to look beyond the circle of his own acquaintances for a wedded companion ; but why a handsome young one should be under such a necessity is more than we can understand.

The Herald thinks there is now a great chance for new ideas; "the coast is clear for free and full discussion of anything and everything under Tus Sun." This is very true; and as long as such discussions are conducted under the moderating and judicious influence of THE Sen, they can only tend to good.

The publication in THE SUN of Admiral PORTER'S letter to Secretary Welles, abusing Gen. GRANT, seems to have kicked up a good deal of a row in Washington. The Tribune says that when the Admiral first read it, he was inclined to denounce it as a forgery; but on further reflection be concluded that it must be genuine. This was a judicious conclusion. The Admiral, says the Tribune, attributes the publication of the letter to the personal enmity of Mr Welles. For once the Admiral is mistaken. Mr. WELLES had nothing to do with the publication in THE SUN; and the World has also denied that it was from him that it obtained the partial copy of the letter which it has published. The Admiral's account of the cause why he wrote such a letter is rich. We take it from the Tribune:

"The responsibilities, bardships, and exposures of the expedition in the Cape Fear river were at times almost unendurable, and, as he says in the letter, he was, when vexed, sometimes a little too impolitic. He disclaims, however, ever having entertained the opinions of Gen. Grant expressed in the letter."

We learn from the same source that, after reading the letter, the Admiral called upon the President and expressed to him his regret that such a letter should have appeared. No doubt the Admiral regrets very much that THE SUN should have brought to light his abuse of the benefactor who had stood by him and befriended him on account of his gallantry in action, notwithstanding the many proofs he had given of the worthlessness of his character. Of course PORTER had no expectation that his letter would ever see the light of day in the columns of Tue Sun. According to his account, also, when he went to the White House on Saturday last, "the President received him very kindly, and indeed treated him with much more courtesy than he had a right to expect under the circumstances." The only courtesy which he had a right to expect from the benefactor he had calumniated and abused was to be turned out of doors with the

It is reported in the Herald that a move ment will immediately be made to oust Collector MURPHY. The reasons for such an attack are not stated, and the only ground we have ever heard for the removal of the Collector is a rumor that he has been seen associating with John Russell his metive, doubtless, was to use Young as a detective in finding out the robberies of other thieves, and as he never associated with him it public, we do not see why he should be blamed

The World reports that the St. Domingo reaty is soon to be sent to the Senate again. It was, says the World, the President's intention until a recent day to abandon all hope of carrying this treaty, and to endeavor to get St. Do mingo annexed by a joint resolution of the two Houses. Some cause, however, has lately changed this plan, and the confirmation of the treaty is to be tried again. The real purchase of St. Domingo appears to have been negotiated by a New York company, whose capital stock is said to consist of twenty shares at \$15,000 each. To this company all the mineral lands, mill priv ileges, and prospective town sites in St. Domingo have been granted. They also have the monopoly of banking, of building railroads, and of rut ing steamboats. They are authorized, in the event of annexation, to survey the whole public domain of the republic, and to have one-fifth o the same by way of compensation. This onefifth they are to locate for themselves. With such valuable grants and monopolies, it is hoped that the treaty may at last be pushed through But we suppose the thing can't be done.

The CAMPBELLS, to which clan the Marquis of Lorne belongs, are a pretty extensive family, occupying no less than five pages in BURKE's "Landed Gentry," and as many as six pages, double columns, in the "County Fami-lies." In the London and Dublin Directories they figure by the column; in the County Direc tory of Scotland they come out in still greater force; while in the British army and navy, and it the East India service, there appears to be no end of them-all cousins, of course-the claims of kinship even to the most remote degree receiving recognition among the Scotch and their descendants. If the Prince of WALES, when he comes to the throne, should undertake to follow the example of President GRANT, who is himself of Scotch descent, in providing for his brothern-law's cousins at the public expense, an alarmng increase in the national debt would be the inevitable result.

The Philadelphia Morning Post has made an signment for the benefit of its creditors. The Post will be remembered as the journal started by JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, the notorious sneak news thief, and for whose benefit he sneakingly stole the news of the Associated Press white he was em-ployed in a confidential position on the *Tribune*.

Ben Wood Bound to Have his Rights,

There's likely to be a flutter among the lottery and policy wolves. Ben Wood of New York is in the city, swearing that Simmons, France, and Tweed must give him his rights or fight for it. He doesn't intend to be clowed out of his share of the profits of those drawings that take place twice a day over the river. Go in, Benjamin.

Judge Lynch in Colorado. Frank Cleveland, Tom Madison, and Jack Mason were captured at Round Hill, Douglas county, Colorado, on Tuesday night, and tried by a virtinite committee, to whom they made a full confession, and were harged on Thursday. Their confession implicated a number of others.

The Official Vote of New York. ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The official vote for Governor will be declared by the State Canyassers as follows: Hoffman. 899,532: Woodford, 366,436; Graham (Labor Reform), 1,907; scattering, blank, and defective, 1,895. Total vote, 771,229.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE FIGHT.

UNRAVELLING DORMAN B. BATON'S ALLEGED CONSPIRACY. Judge Barnard Discovers John Doe-He

Turns Out to be the Husband of Mrs. Lucia G. Calhoun Runkle—The Complaint against Ramsey Dismissed—Evidence against Eaton and Runkle.

The suit by the Eric Railway Company against Joseph H. Ramsey, Dorman B. Eston, and others, which began Nov. 26, 1869, to restrain the prosecuion of the suit by Ramsey against the Eric Railway Company, commenced two days previously, came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Barnard, Supreme Court, Special Term. The complaint recites the any; that no attorney or counsel can appear on behalf of the Company without the sanction of the Executive Committee; and then states the com-mencement of the suit by Ramsey against the Eric Railway Company, and the orders in that suit sus-pending Gould, Fisk, and Lane, whereby it is alleged that the entire business of the Company would be brought to a stand; that the suit was brought by

RAIDBEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVENGE; that Ramsey and his attorneys-Eaton and Tallerhad entered into collusion with one John Doe to appear for the Eric Company, and that an order had been drawn for the appointment of Richard Ree as receiver. Judgment is asked that the proceedings in that suit be declared void.

2. That further proceedings in the action be enjoined perpetually.

3. That Richard Roe be restrained from acting as

receiver.

That the Krie Directors be restrained from delivering any property to any receiver.

That John Boe be restrained from acting as attorney of the Eric Kaliway Company without an express authority from the Board of Directors.
On the opening of the Court Judge Barnard called the case for trial, and, after Mr. Field had answered

JUDGE BARNARD NAILS & PALSEHOOD JUDGE BARNARD NAILS A FALSEHOOD.

Before taking up this case, I deem it proper to state that mention was made the other day that I had given an allowance of \$5,000,000 in this case. That was a taisehood, and it was uttered, it was uttered as a faisehood, and it was uttered by a person who must have known as the time that it was a faisehood.

Mr. Tracy argued that as the General Term had decided on appeal that the injunction granted in this case was not proper, and the injunction being the only relief asked for in the complaint there was nothing to be tried, and the complaint should be diemissed.

dismissed.

Mr. Field said the whole question had been discussed on the demurrer, and decided. An answellhad been pat in, and the case had been opened of the part of the plaintiffs, after which an adjournment had been directed until to-day.

THE OPENING SKIRMISH. Mr. Tracy—The motion to dismiss was not deepd Mr. Field opened the case. I moved to dismiss complaint on the ground that the Court had no equivalent on for the granting of the relief some your Honor stated that the question had gone to describ the granting of the relief some your Honor stated that the question had gone to that if the General Term and a understood your bloor to that if the General Term decided against the plain you were going to dismiss the complaint. At any it the question was not determined when the case was proposed.

he question was not determined when adjourned.

Mr. Cadwalader, for Eaton and Talier, said they made no motion and there had been no decision. The relief asked for in the complaint was that the defendants be restrained by injunction from proceeding in their action against the Eric Railway. udge Barnard-The General Term has decided that

Judge Barnaid—The General Term has decided that in your favor.

Mr. Cadwalader—The General Term decided against the Erie Railway Company in the very words of the demand for relief in the complaint, so far as Eaton as I failer are concerned, and the complaint should be dismissed as to thein.

Judge Establed—If I recollect the complaint aright, the charges, among other things, a consultate between Kamasy and Eaton and Tailer and others, to derive the Eric Railway Company of their property, &c. If that is so, they have a right to go on and try that issue. Mr. Cadwalader—Thoir demand for relief is for an injunction to restrain Eaton and Tailer from carrying on a lawsuit.

RESULT OF THE PIRST SKIRMISH.

Judge Burnard, on looking over the complaint stated that the trial should proceed as to the third fourth, and fifth paragraphs of the complaint. Mr. Cadwalader-I fask that as regards Eaton and Failer the companist be desuissed. Judge Barnard-Look at the fifth paragraph. Your motion is defined.

Mr. Tracy-Your Honor will see that there isn't anything charged against Ramsey except his proceedings in the other spit. thing charged against Ramsey except his proceeding in the other smit. As to John Boe and Richard He they may fight it out as they iske. As to Ramsey, the case is nothing but a suit against a suit, which the General Term says is no suit. Ju'ge Barnard denied the motion to dismiss the omplaint as to Mr. Ramsey.

THE TESTIMONY. Octave Whitaker was called as a witness. He testified that in November, 1869, he was amployed in the office of the Erie Railway Company: he went to Mr. Eaton to serve a notice of appearance for the Erie Company in the suit against them by Ramsey, and Mr. Eaton told him he could not accept it, as another attorney had already appeared for the Company.

another attorney had already appeared for the com-party.

John C. Sibley, another Eric employee, testified that he inquired of Ealon who appeared for the Company, and by what authority, and that Eaton said they would see the papers in time.

Edward Ensign, managing clerk for Field & Shearman, testified that Exton told sum the next day that if Mr. Field would come to see him he would tell him who had appeared. The Susquehanna lit-gation was to be tried in four days from this time. Who were the counser for the Eric Company is the litigations in 1867 on't think it is proper that you should go into the litigations of 1868.

Mr. Field—We shall prove that the object was to deliver over this Company, hand and foot, to Ramsey, Eaton, Smith, and Groesbeck; that for that prupose a connect who had appeared for the Eric Company in the litigations of 1868 prepared this complaint in Ramsey's case, and united with thut o attain this end. This connect. Mr. Eaton, put into the complaint precasely the things he advocated and defended on behalf of the Eric Company in former litigations. Is not that a link in

Eric Company in former largations. Is not that a link in two company in former largations. Is not that a link in two consections of 1807.

The Court admitted the question, and the witness stated that the counsel for the Frie Company in those litigations were Messrs. Forter, Burrill, Eaton, and Seward.

Mr. Gunpy, Assistant General Superintendent of the Eric Company, teetified that the cashler paid no moners without vouchers certified by the Compitoller or President, except acceptances and bills payable; payments of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 daily were made by the Treasurer; no man could be paid without the authority of the Computoller; the payments begun on the foth; about 14,000 men were employed by the Company, and the employees in the workshops were about 5,000; forty-five freight and thirty passenger trains ran over the road daily each way; Eston was attorney for the Eric Company in 1868.

B. W. Spencer, acting cashler of the Eric Railway. pany in 1868.

B. W. Spencer, acting cashter of the Eric Railwa
Company, testified as to the manner in which has ments were made.

ments were made.

How MUCH DID EATON GET?

Q.—Who was the attornes for the Bric Raliway Company in 1883?

A.—I think Mr. Baton was.

Q.—Since you say you think, thail have to ask you how much was raid to Eaton. & Tailer as counsel during the year 1883? (Objected to).

how much was paid to Eaten & Tailer as counsel during the year BeS? (Objected to.)

Mr. Field arruned that the question was proper. One of the allegations in the suit brought by Ramer, was that Gould and Fisk paid excessive councel (see. Eaten & Tailer had received in one year from the Eric Company, as cousel fees, only \$1.70 less than \$40.000, which was over \$10.000 more than Field & Shearman received in any year. And John K. Porter received through Mr. Eaten \$30.000 from the Eric Company during the same year for the very same services. The Court excluded the question. A coby of the complaint in Ramsey against The Eric Railway Company was admitted in evidence.

Mr. Suencer, on cross-examination, testified that Jay Gould was President and Treasurer of the Eric Railway Company, James Fisk, Jr., Vice President and Comptroller, and Gould, Fisk, Lane, Tweed, and Abraham Gould were the Executive Committee.

Mr. Eusien, being recalled, identified two papers received on Nov 25; one being the revocation of Mr. Runkle's appearance on behalf of the Eric Railway Company, and the other the substitution of Tremain & Peckham for Eaten & Tailer as attorneys for Raussey.

LUCIA CALHOUN'S HUSBAND ON THE STAND.

LUCIA CALHOUN'S HUSBAND ON THE STAND. LUCIA CALIDON'S MORROW AND REAL EXAMINED, ARCHITECTURE AND ACCORDING TO A COUNTY OF THE ACCORDING TO A COUNTY OF THE ACCORDING T

law, and had known Mr. Ramsey for forty years. One of his brothers married a daugater of Mr. Runsey. He (witness) served a notice of appearance for the Eric Company on Mosers. Eaton & Taller on the 24th of November a year ago.

It was served after 10 o'clock, between that hour and 12 in the forencon; drew the notice of appearance within an hour of the time it was served; Mr. Baton spoke to me on the subject that more than a hear of the subject that more than a hear of the subject that more than the had no spoke to me on the subject that more than a hear of the subject that more than a spoke to me on the subject that more than a hear of the pearance or intimation that more than a subject to the office of the Company of consult anybody as to what the defense should the time, but do not know of any order appointing a fixely the subject of appearance on the morning of the 24th, and revoked it on the 25th during that time I did not move a stee; I navised Mr. stopford in regard to commencing a suit, and bought increases of stock for him to commence it with the gave me his note for the stock, but he nove and the note; I afterwards bought it oack at the price I sold it.

On the cross-examination Mr. Runkle said that the

I soid it.

On the cross-examination Mr. Runkle said that the suit was brought by Mr. Stopford to determine whether or not, when the road earned more than it expenses, the preferred stock was cathied to dividend.

expenses, the preserved race as a various times, and in several suits, and was acquained with the Directors under the old management. On the morning of the 2fm of November Mr. Faion came into my effice and said a suit had been brought against the Eric Company and certain of the Directors, and Br. Diven had asked him to call and see me and ask me to appear for the Company, and that I was requested to take no sters at all suit. I heard from Mr. Diven, which would probe at all suits I heard from Mr. Diven, which would probe at all suits I heard from Mr. Diven, which would probably be a meeting of the management of Pirectors and they would let me know what to do. I was no asked to do anything in the suit at all until I revoked the sipperance, which was on the 26th, when Mr. Each collection and faid each Mr. Diven had changed his mind.

hir. Field offered in evidence the complaint, the

order of suspension, the injunction order, and the order appointing a receiver.

Mr. George W. Stopford was next examined, and testified that he brought a soit against the Brie Railway Company (alluded to in the foregoing testimosy), and that he had brought it after having an interview with Mr. Runkle, who had first spoken of it.

Interview with Mr. Runkle, who had first spoken of it.

He said he would buy the snares to commence a suit, and I gave him a note for them. I went to Mr. Eason said that there were a number of parties interested in the merits of that case, and there would be a number of shares repeated in the probability was that the expenses would be only about 25 cents a share on nine shares. When the state of the state of the state of the shares would be only about 50 cents a share on nine shares.

On the cross-examination the witness said that it was claimed in the interviews be had in relation to bringing the snit, that Fisk and others had been defrauding the stockholders.

It was thought best to have it brought by a non-resi-

It was thought best to have it brought by a non-re-

dent, so that it could be tried in the United State Courts, as it was more desirable in procuring the aministration of justice to have it tried there. The sn was without awn, and i bad an interview with Mr. Could in reference to discontinuing it. Could wished more complex him as my atterney to carry on that such a logal steeries, but as an agent. I intended to with drawit, and did withdraw it.

draw it, and ald withdraw it.

On the re-drect examination the witness tertified that he understood he was to share some of the profits, if any should arise. Both Eaton and Runkle had told him so. The first-named gentleman had told him that he thought he would make money on the investment. Notbody ever joined him in the suit, and he did not know whether anybody was ever assessed to pay for the suit. Never paid the \$2.25, and was never asked for it. LUCIA CALBOUN'S HUSBAND NAMED JOHN DOR.

LUCIA CALHOUN'S HUBBAND NAMED JOHN BOR.

Mr. Field then read the depositions of Mr. Ramsey, taken in the suit of Ramsey against the Eric Railway Company, and Mr. Grossbeck.

Judge Barnard—On looking into your complaint, ind at follo 10, ninth paragrain, that there is an allegation made that Ramsey, Ealon, and Tailer and John Doc conspired together collusively to have a man appear for the Eric Railway Company, and have a receiver appointed. I do not find in the prayer for relief that you sak for anything whatever against Mr. Ramsey, and all that portion of relief which you sak for anything whatever against Mr. Ramsey, and all that portion of relief which you sak for mything whatever against Mr. Ramsey will have to be denied. The only question left is the case is, whether from the testimony it will appear that Eaton and Mr. Grossbeck, who is receiver, whether an isjunction should go grained those. First, whether directed the should be respectably enjoined from acting as receiver; and second, whether Eaton. Tailer, and Runkle should be enjoined from appearing for the Eric Railway Company. Those are the only two questions I have to pass upon. As far as the evidence zoes, I think there is no case made against Mr. Ramsey.

GETTING RAMSBY OUT. Mr. Pield argued that there was no doubt as Ramsey's being engaged in the conspiracy, and the judgment should be declaring as much, and requir-ing them to pay all the expenses of the suit.

In r them to pay all the expenses of the suit.

Judge Barnard—As far as the festimony goes thus far.
Mr. Eston, Mr. Talier, Mr. Grossbeck, and Mr. Runkle
rendered incunctyes lights to have under settion reviewed by the Court; but as far as Mr. Ramey is coacerned at present I am not able to say that he was caaged in this conspiracy, for if he had this stock he
had a right to commonce a suit whatever his motive
was.

moved to dismiss the complaint against Ramsay, on the following grounds: First-That the complaint does not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action as against

sometical to constitute a cause of action as against him.

Second—That no action will be allowed in the Supreme Court to restrain proceedings, either by a temporary or permanent injunction, in an action commenced in the same Court, or to set aside any proceedings taken in said action.

Third—That in this complaint there is no allegation as claimed by the plaintiff a conusel, of a fradulent conspiracy to take possession of the Eric Railway Company and its effects, or break down and destroy said

company.

Fourth—That there is no proof whatever that Mr.
Ramsev has been a party to any fradulent conspiracy,
charged or not charged in the complaint.

Ex-Judge Porter then asked for a dismissal of the
complaint as repards Groesbeek. He was followed
by Mr. Cadwalader, who made the sume request
with reference to Eston and Tailer and Mr. Runkle. LUCIA CALHOUN'S HUSBAND AND EATON IN FOR IT.

Judge Barnard said that when he granted the injunction in this suit, on the 20th of November. 1869, it was not for the purpose of stopping the prosecution of the other suit between the same parties, but the object was temporarily to check it until such time as the authority which Mr. Runkle perported to have had from the Eris Railway Company was made manifest. In addition to that, the complaint charged a conspiracy to take possession of the property of the Company. The evidence produced before him upon this trial had failed to convince nim that Mr. Rainese was guity of any conspiracy, and the complaint would be dismissed, so far as he was concerned, without costs, and without solowance, because the plaintiffs, when they commenced the suit, did so from good motives. Neither was there any evidence of complaint should be dismissed as to him on the same terms. In regard to Mr. Groesbeck, he was inclined to think that the complaint should isso be dismissed as to him, but he would reserve his decision on that point until promise. LUCIA CALHOUN'S HUSBAND AND BATON IN FOR IT. the would reserve has decision on that point until norming. As to Mr. Euton and to Mr. Runkle, the northout of dismiss the complaint was overruled, as here was some evidence to show conspiracy or The Court then adjourned.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S MODEL LETTER

The Admiral Calls on the President and Anger of Grant-The Admiral Begins to Crawfish-Owns that "It was a D-d Bud Letter, though I Wrote It."

From the Boston Poss.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The publication of the

private letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Welles, by Admiral Porter, in 1865, has excited s great deal of comment and discussion here furing the past two cays. The letter was published in a New York paper [THE SUN] on Friday and, having learned of its promulgation. Admiral Porter on Saturday morning requested his Private Secretary, Capt. Alden, to overlook the copies of his correspondence, and see if he had ever written such a letter. A copy of that letter could not be found among the Admiral's correspondence. The Chief Clerk of the Navy Department was then requested to search the files in the Department, which he did, but could find no such letter or copy thereof Admiral Porter then called upon the President, and found the latter in company with his Secretaries. Gen. Grant had just finished reading the letter

and laying aside the newspaper, he said "I don't think the Admiral wrote it : but if so, the assertions are unwarranted."

Admiral Porter approached the President, was received cordially by him, and said: "Mr. President, you have read that letter, I suppose ?" Gen. Grant answered in the affirmative, when the Admiral coninned; "Well, I don't know whether I wrote it or not: but if I did it must have been under circum stances that any officer, with 140 vessels under hi sommand, and with many difficulties to encounter would have written. I will not be surprised at your being angry. However, it will not change my per sonal friendship for you, let your course be what it

The President expressed surprise at the letter and was evidently much nonpinssed. Ex-secretary Borie, at the time a guest at the Executive mansion a warm friend of the Admiral, was present, and a warm friend of the Admiral, was present, and subsequently visited the Admiral and requested him to sign a paper declaring to letter to be a forgery. This the Admiral declined to do. He thought perhaps he might at the time have written such a letter, although he had no recollection of it. He said:

"Gov. Hawley of Connecticut had some time ago told the President that he had read a letter of this description in the handwriting of Admiral Porter, and that ex-Secretary Welles would have the original letter published."

and that ex-Secretary Welles would have the original letter published."

The President disbelieved what be heard. Saturday Admiral Porter thought he had not written the letter, but to day he thinks be did, and addressed a letter to President Grant, in which he says it is probable he wrote the letter in question, although he has no recollection of it. He assures the President of his personal friendship, but cannot account for the letter made public by ex-Secretary Welles, except on the ground that he (Porter) may have been charrined or angry at something done at the time, and he is very severe in his denunciation of Welles, who, he says, has lost all some of man hood. d. he Admiral stated in conversation to-day that he

thinks it would perhaps be better for his own private interests if he were out of the navy. He sincerely regrets this letter, and says it must have been written when he was over-aritated. If is relations with the President had always been of the most intimate character, and he hoped no ill feeling would grow out of this affair. He did not blome Grant for becoming angry, and said, with emphasis:

"It was a d—1 bad letter, although I wrote it myself." "But, believe me," he said, "this has made me Grant's friend forever, let come of it what wit."

It is thought by many that the President will not send to the Senate for confirmation the name of Admiral Porter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Admiral Farrague, while others believe the nomination will be made. It is also believed the existing "capleasantness" will be overcome in short time. Admiral Porter will make an effort to accomplish that end.

The Marquis of Lorue to be Made a Duke. The Marquis of Lorue to be Made a Duke,
Lendon Co respondence of the Chicago Journal.

"Princess Louise's knee continues to improve,
but the necessity of still maintaining absolute rest is
stricty erjoined." I quote from the official Court
Circular, which you see calls things by their right
names. The programme now is that the Marquis of
Lorue will be created a Duke, and that after the
marriage he will succeed Lord Spencer as Viceroy
of Ireland. It seems to be the opinion in political
circles that the presence of a member of the royal
annily in Ireland, at the head of society with her
husband as Viceroy, will be a concession which the
Irish poople will appreciate.

Thrifty mechanics who require no discounts, but desire a safe blace of deposit for their earnings, in an institution where they can enjoy all the advantages possessed by banks of circulation, with the additional one of drawing interest on their accounts, are reterred to the advertisement of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, published in our columns.—Ads.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

animates for the Next Fiscal Year-The Public Debt Expected to be Reduced 859,000,000-Proposed Modification of the Loan Act-The New York Post Office. the Loan Act—The New York Post Office. Washington, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the financial condition of the country has improved during the past year. The receipts for the fiscal year ending with June law were \$411,205,477, and the expenditures \$309,653,506, showing a surrulus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount piedged to the sinking fund by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, of \$101,601,968. The Secretary goes on to say:

From the 1st day of December, 1809, to the 30th day of November, 1874, inclusive, the reduction was \$119,251,240,58, as shown by the monthly relatements of the public debt; and the total reduction from the 1st of March, 1879, to the 1st of December, 1879, was \$191,154,765,56. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of more than \$10,000,000 per annum.

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

inding payments on account of the graphs of inding payments on account of the payment, \$10,218.508.30: Navy Department, \$10,218.508.30: Navy Department, \$15,227.50: Indians and pensions, \$15.524.50: Navy Department, \$15,227.50: Indians and pensions, \$15.524.50: Navy Department, \$15,227.50: Indians and pensions, \$15.50: And \$15.5

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES for the next fiscal year, ending June 80, 1872:

Receipts from Customs.
From Internal Sevenue.
From sales Public Lands.
From miccinancous sources. 3,000,000 00 16,000,000 00 nking Fund

erest upon capital of Sinking Cund ... Total \$300.6

According to this estimate there will be inclicable to the payment of the principal of the lebt, in addition to the extractic around the count through the sinking fund, of \$10,775,880.30.

AN ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

AN ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES developes facts tending to sustain the opinion that the balance will be considerably larger than appears from the foregoing estimates. The sum of \$22,353,278.57 is the estimate for rubble works. The appropriations for these objects for the present year rubbles with the sum of \$20,000,000, and it is reasonable to presume that the appropriations for the next year will not much exceed that amounts. It is believed also that the estimates made by the several departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum smooths which will be required under any circumstances. If such is the each three will remain on the 30th of June, 1877, unexpended that may be a summer of the summer of the country including payments on account of the sinking fund, will be about fifty millions of dollars.

It is a noticeable fact that the estimated expenditures for the next discal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund and for the interest of the public sent, are so userly equal to the receipts as to justify and demand the greatest caution in dealing with the revenues and business of the country. It is aspiration that a director, or even a serious check to business, would reduce the revenues below our necessary expendent of the country. It is aspiration that a director, or even a serious check to business, would reduce the revenues below our necessary expendence the

the war in Europe

debt, as authorized by act approved Joly 14, 1870. A
perison of the paper has been manufactured, and the
preparation of the plates has been manufactured, and the
preparation of the plates has been to far advanced that
whenever a favorable opportunity arises the loan may
be offered and the bonds achieved without delay. He
assued as the war in Europe and the consequent demand for money make it doubtral whether the 4 and
the 4s per cont. bonds will be taken, it seems to me wise
to authorize the isten of three hundred millions additional of bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5 per
cent. The interest can be used quarterly without inconvenience; and i therefore respectfully recommend
that the boan Act be so mediued that the payment of
interest may be made quarterly, instead of semi-amially. Should these recommendations be approved by
Congress, it is of great importance that an act authorizing the changes be passed without delay.

The Secretary further reports that complaints are

The Secretary further reports that complaints are nade that national bank bills are worn to such exent as to be no longer fit for circulation; and a more new banks are to be organized, the Secretary recommends that an appropriation be made and an executive terms of the secretary of the secretary recommends that an appropriation be made and an

more new banks are to be organized, the Secretary recommends that an appropriation be made and authority given for the issue of new bills upon such paper and in such form as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary asks the attention of Congress to a bill, prepared in his Department and submitted at the last session, relative to the mints and coinage system of the country. He says with regard to the question? of the revival of American commerce, that without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, be cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure that revival. He recommends an increase of the permanent appropriation for the sollection of the revenue from customs to the sum of \$2,000,000; also such alteration of the law as will provide for one principal appraiser at each port where there are now two, with equal powers.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury reports that the expenditure authorized by law for the construction of

struction of

THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK

will be inadequate unless the character of the work
is changed from the original designs. It seems to
be due to New York, for general and apparent reasons, and in consideration of the fact that the most
eitigible site has been secured by the conpersion
and in some degree at the expense of the city, that
the building should not only be a fire-proof structure, but also of such design and workmanship as
to rank among the best public buildings of the
country. onntry.

The Secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for an arrangement of the secretary renews his recommendations for a secretary renews his recommendation renews his recommendations for a secretary renews his recomm

propriation for steam revenue outlers and marine spitals, and for the transfer of David's Island from a War to the Treasury Department, for a marine

the war to the Pressury Personal Property Department. In his annual report of December last he advised the continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition to the success of the proposed loan. The circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia simultaneously with the passage of the Loan bill, put it out of the power of the Department to make the negotiations as had been expected. The large revenues, however, of the Government continuing

WITHOUT MATERIAL ABATEMENT

wiffiolt MATERIAL ABATEMENT
until the present time improved the credit of the
country, and enabled the Treasury Department by
the weekly purchases to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale, and contributed to de
preciste the market value of gold. He also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the
country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to
meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay
interest on the public debt, and from twenty-live to
fifty millions of dollars of principal annually. The
reduction of the public debt since the 30th of June
last has been so great as to render it certain that the

fity militons of dollars of preduction of the public debt since the 30th of June last has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed \$60.000,000.

The Secretary says, in conclusion, the financial prospect, although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session; but should the result during the coming year meet his expectations it will be possible at the December session of the Forty-second Congress to make a very material reduction in the revenues without impairing the ability of the Government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt.

Trotting on Fleetwood Course. DEC. 3 and 5 .- Purse and stake, \$250; mile heats

DEC. 5—Sweepstakes, \$150; mile heats, 3 in 5. J. Black's ch. g. Romeo, in harness ... 1 J. Trimbell's ch. g. Honest Tom, in barness ... 3 J. Hasiett's b, m. Lady Carroli, to wagon ... 2 Time—2:48, 2:47₂, 2:15₂. The Tien-tsin Assassius Beheaded. SHANGHAI, Oct. 27.—Sixteen coolies, supposed to be some of the perpetrators of the Tien-tsin massacre, have been beheaded, their families having been indemnified by the Chinese Government. Tweaty-three others have been exiled. Five hundred thousand taels (\$750,000) is to be paid to the French, and ten thousand taels (\$15,000) to the Chinese Christians.

The Needle Darts at the Fair.

The Editor of The Sun.

Sir: The Count Joinnes's card in yesterday's Sun, in "the innocent fur of dart-hurling from the balconies at the Hebrew Charity Fair," was probably a little hit at him from one of his intimate friends; and the Committee on Grier will take good care for the future that no such innocent diversion will be again and lies in.

One of him Many Admining Friends.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON CITY

FIRST CONGRESS.

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY.

Fractional Carrency to be Withdrawn-

Drawing the Reins on the National Banks California Demanding the Abeli. tion of the Odious Income Tax.
Washington, Dec. 5.—Both Houses assembled. t noon. At 12 o'clock precisely the Senate was called to order. Almost every member of the Senate was in attendance. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Charlain of the Senate, the credent als o William Windom, Senator-elect from Minnesota i place of the Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased, were prosented by his colleague, Mr. Ramsey, and Mr. Win-dom qualified and took his seat for the unexpired

follows:

Explanatory of the act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union, and amendatory of the organic act of the territory of Idaho. The forms relates to the application of lands for the support of common schools. The latter regulates the compensation of the members of Territorial Legislatures.

term. Resolutions and bills were presented a

By Mr. KELLOGO (Rep., La.)—A bill for the removal of political disabilities.

By Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.)—A bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of lieonational banks, and to promote the

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT.

The bill provides that the fabrication of United States notes shall cease immediately after its passage, and that the Government shall cease to pay out or reissua any fractional surreary of denominations less than twenty-five cents after June 30, or denominations of twenty-five cents after September 30, or ditty-cents after December 30, 1871, at which cauc all fractional currency in the Treasury shall be cancelled and destroyed.

Section three provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall retain the interest upon all bonds held by aim as security for the circuistion of any back, and issue sherefor special gold certificates of deposit without interest, which may be held by the respective without interest, which may be held by the respective without interest, which may be held by the respectively and the state of their legal resources, until the resuments of specie payments.

ments.

Section four requires that when a national bank with draws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitutes bonds shall be the four per cent. bonds as

draws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitute bonds shall be the four per cent bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870.

The romaining sections require the withdrawal of all bonds bearing other than coin interest, and the smostitution in their place of coin interest-bearing bonds within sixty days, and tocrease the amounts of five pent, and four and a half percent, bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, to five hundred millions of each class. Cass. Cols (Rep., Cal.) and Cassenly (Dom., Cal.) introduced bills to

ABOLISH THE INCOME TAX, by the immediate repeal of all laws authorizing its assessment and collection, after the first day of new January.

Mr. Colle introduced bills as follows: To abolish colleges charges in the mints; to amend the act of

Mr. Cole introduced bills as follows: 10 abolya coinage charges in the mints; to amend the set of July 14, 1870, by repealing the sections which low-cred the duty on brandy and prepared opinm; also a joint resolution defining the rights of settlers on the public lands; also a joint resolution relating to gold notes and United States notes.

The latter provides that after June 20, 1871, such note shall be receivable at their face value for duties on inports.

Mr. FENTON (Bop. N. T.) introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence between the United States Ministra at Paris and the Secretary of State since the breach

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA,

WAR RETWEEN FIANCE AND PRUSSIA.

so far as the same relates to political subjects and
matters connected with the war, as well as to the
protection of subjects of the Norta German Confeieration, with which the United States Legation at
Paris has been charted.

Mr. Sunnen offered a resolution asking information concerning the condition and financial management of the colored schools in Washington and
Georgetown. D. C., and concerning the extent to
which the schucational needs of the colored population are provided for.

Mr. Saulsberry (Dum., Del.) remarked that the
result of the recent elections in the border States

Mr. Sathsbury (Dem., Del.) remarked that the result of the recent elections in the border States ought to warrant an investigation by Congress as to what had become of the Fifteenth Amendment and the set enforcing it.

Mr. Thurmbull's resolution was adopted, diretting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a copy of the forms of entries, oaths, bonds, rules, and regulations prescribed by him ander the act of July 14, 1870, providing for the immediate transportation of merchandise from ports of entry to ports of delivery.

The President's message was read, and that being enough for one day, the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by Speaker Shaine. After prayer by the Chaplain, the Rv.Dr. G. Butter, rell was called, and one hundred ind sevent-three members answered to tack the street of the sevent street. Excuses were made by Kern of Indian and Calkin of New York, who were detained at long by severe lithess.

J. H. Syphizis was sworn in as number from the print District of North Carolina.
Second District of North Carolina.
R. T. U. Durk took the call as member from the Fifth District of Virginia.
After the reading of the message, a bill to supply an omission in the last Indian appropriation of was passed, and the House adjourned.

A CALIFORNIA ROMANCE.

A Contest for the Poor Scottish Sailor liar's From the San Francisco Morning Call.
In 1885 James Black, a Scottish sailor ber

eventually married into the Spanish veda. He received a grant of land (Government, covered it and 10,000 a

Gevernment, covered it and 10,000 acres besides whis cattle, and gradually enlarged himself into form and stature of an old-time Call'orning rank. In the process of time he had a daughter born whis house and vast estates.

Then came the amazing rush and throughing his of thousands, and again thousands of hos greams and this whilen ragged. Scotlish had cound gradually in possession of a "weet it suffer," deeded one of his valuable ranches to his damp and in 1864 she married a dentist in San Francianned Burdell, a newhew of Dr. Burdell mare in New York, to which marriage her lather was posed.

in New York, to which marriage her lather webposed.

About a year afterward Mrs. Black went down
San Francisco to have a dental operation perform
by her son-in law, and she died under the lefter
of his chloroform. This drove her husband aim
distracted; he became diesipated and besotted,
into the toils of a managing Mexicau widew and
Pacheco, who scared him into a hasty marria
She poisoned his imbecile mind against his dail
ter, and caused him to believe that she had no
gauged the ranch he had deeded to her. He besaf
flighty, made a new will every week and tore it gaged the ranch he had deeded to dightly made a new will every week but in every one alike he cut off h tioniess, except for the ranch already Finally he fell off his horse on a hing after cattle, struck his head wi rock, and, after lingering for a whine hade no new will after his head After his death the relatives assemble the product of the residues of the resid partor to fisten to the reading of daughter then learned, beyond pe

an eye she tore off her father's signature, and whave reduced it to ribbons in a trice if she have been seized.

She was indicted for this offence once, but no was done. She now appears, through her col-to coatest the will on the ground that her fathe of unsound mind; and the case has been once, the jury disarresing, and is now on the again, exciting great interest in San Rame) value of the property involved, for which scheming widow Black is struggling, is said in \$750,000.

Othette at Nible's. It might seem at the first glance as if Hen

onfessedly the most intellectual conc the whole range of the drams, must by the be the most difficult; and we might expect eve lal success in this delineation to be supple by more complete achievement in any so-call exciting voe. To an actor, however, whose point is his careful and well scapoled reading would seem not to be the case. Mr. Montgomery's acting in the tit

night was hardly equal to his Harevenings ago. The one conception is brooding, melanchoty, but continue vian, not Oriental; the other passions tense, even animal in the course furious rare and suffering have had occasion sons we have had occusion before, Mr. Montgomery to such resolution. Though accurate in greater scenes, and in priment sometimes very pathetic emotion, in the great scenes of the sources, both of imagination and fail him. In such storms of naston second scene of the fourth act, symmetrically with the gradual datton, his delineation degenerated and marticulate vehemence, in which were lost in helpless incoherence. In contrast with this, the acting of port as logo was an artistic enlow symmetrical to offer saltent points fover-scriptions that offer saltent points for over-scriptions taste might detect little conventionality of intonation the old traditions of a somewhat and

ness forbids elaborate analysis. Of the hood, the touching faith, the noble as sweetness of the loving, injured wife faint traces in the crude and unschooled of the lady in question. Yet tre pay; impotent without a thoroughly good into of this part; indeed, the difficulty of the precessity of two therough as